SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Federal I.R.S.
1111 Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC. 20224

9590 9402 4370 8190 2608 62

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

RE 140 959 270 US

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

☐ Adult Signature
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
☐ Certified Mail®
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
☐ Insured Mail
☐ Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over $500)
☐ Priority Mail Express®
☐ Registered Mail™
☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Signature Confirmation™
☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

Domestic Return Receipt

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: RE140959270US

Remove ×

Your item has been delivered to an agent at 7:16 am on August 20, 2019 in WASHINGTON, DC 20224.

Delivered

August 20, 2019 at 7:16 am
Delivered, To Agent
WASHINGTON, DC 20224

Get Updates

Feedback

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 20, 2019, 7:16 am
Delivered, To Agent
WASHINGTON, DC 20224
Your item has been delivered to an agent at 7:16 am on August 20, 2019 in WASHINGTON, DC 20224.

August 17, 2019, 12:07 am
Arrived at Unit
WASHINGTON, DC 20066

August 13, 2019
In Transit to Next Facility

August 9, 2019, 3:09 am
Arrived at USPS Destination Facility
WASHINGTON, DC 20036

August 8, 2019, 8:08 pm
Arrived at USPS Facility
DULLES, VA 20101

August 7, 2019, 10:31 pm
Departed USPS Facility
SEATTLE, WA 98168

August 7, 2019, 2:37 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SEATTLE WA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 6, 2019, 9:12 pm
Departed USPS Facility
ANCHORAGE, AK 99530

August 6, 2019, 7:57 pm
Arrived at USPS Facility
ANCHORAGE, AK 99530

August 6, 2019, 5:48 pm
Departed Post Office
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

August 6, 2019, 1:16 pm
USPS in possession of item
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Feedback

Product Information

Postal Product:	**Features:** Registered Mail™	**See tracking for related item: 9590940243708190260862 (/go/TrackConfirmAction?tLabels=9590940243708190260862)**

First-Class Mail®

See Less

Can’t find what you’re looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm)

Feedback

The easiest tracking number is the one you don't have to know.

With Informed Delivery®, you never have to type in another tracking number. Sign up to:

- See images* of incoming mail.
- Automatically track the packages you're expecting.
- Set up email and text alerts so you don't need to enter tracking numbers.

- Enter USPS Delivery Instructions™ for your mail carrier.

Sign Up

(https://reg.usps.com/entreg/RegistrationAction_input?

*NOTE: Black and white (grayscale) images show the outside, front of letter-sized envelopes and mailpieces that are processed through USPS automated equipment.

app=UspsTools&appURL=https%3A%2F%2Ftools.usps.com%2Fgo

Feedback

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: RE140959270US

Remove ×

Your package is moving within the USPS network and is on track to be delivered to its final destination. It is currently in transit to the next facility.

In-Transit

August 12, 2019
In Transit to Next Facility

Get Updates

Feedback

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 12, 2019
In Transit to Next Facility
Your package is moving within the USPS network and is on track to be delivered to its final destination. It is currently in transit to the next facility.

August 9, 2019, 3:09 am
Arrived at USPS Destination Facility
WASHINGTON, DC 20036

August 8, 2019, 8:08 pm
Arrived at USPS Facility
DULLES, VA 20101

August 8, 2019, 5:50 pm
Arrived at Unit
DULLES, VA 20101

August 7, 2019, 10:31 pm
Departed USPS Facility
SEATTLE, WA 98168

August 7, 2019, 2:37 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SEATTLE WA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 6, 2019, 9:12 pm
Departed USPS Facility
ANCHORAGE, AK 99530

August 6, 2019, 7:57 pm
Arrived at USPS Facility
ANCHORAGE, AK 99530

August 6, 2019, 5:48 pm
Departed Post Office
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

August 6, 2019, 1:16 pm
USPS in possession of item
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Feedback

Product Information

See Less

Can’t find what you’re looking for?

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm)

Track Another Package +

Remove ×

Tracking Number: RE140959270US

Expected Delivery by

SATURDAY
10 AUGUST 2019

8:00pm

Accepted

August 6, 2019 at 1:16 pm
USPS in possession of item
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Get Updates

Feedback

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 6, 2019, 1:16 pm
USPS in possession of item
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
USPS is now in possession of your item as of 1:16 pm on August 6, 2019 in ANCHORAGE, AK 99501.

Product Information

Postal Product: First-Class Mail®

Features: Registered Mail™

See tracking for related item: 9590940243708190260862 (/go/TrackConfirmAction?tLabels=9590940243708190260862)

See Less

Can’t find what you’re looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm)

Feedback

The easiest tracking number is the one you don't have to know.

With Informed Delivery®, you never have to type in another tracking number. Sign up to:

- See images* of incoming mail.
- Automatically track the packages you're expecting.

Upload your photos to
Walgreens.com,
then pick up at any
Walgreens nationwide.

Your satisfaction is very important to us. If you are unha
purchase, you may return it to any of our nationwide sto
exchange or refund within 30 days. With original receipt
exchanged or refunded for the full purchase price. Refu
the original method of payment. Without original rece
exchanged or refunded at the lowest advertised price w
prior to the date of the return. Refunds will be issued as
or any return, you may be asked for valid government-i
identification. We reserve the right to limit or refuse a ref
or exclusions and return policies for online purcha
sit Walgreens.com.

POSTAL STORE
320 W 5TH AVE STE 348
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-2351
020328-0535
(800)275-8777
08/06/2019 01:23 PM

Product	Qty	Unit Price	Price
First-Class Package® Intl Service (International) (Brazil) (Weight:0 Lb 0.80 Oz) (Customs #:LA337661549US)	1	$14.50	$14.50
Registered (Amount:$120.00)			$16.00
First-Class Mail® Large Envelope (Domestic) (WASHINGTON, DC 20224) (Weight:0 Lb 9.50 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Saturday 08/10/2019)	1	$2.35	$2.35
Registered (Amount:$100.00) (USPS Registered Mail #) (RE140959270US)			$12.95
Return Receipt (USPS Return Receipt #) (9590940243708190260862)			$2.80
First-Class Mail® Large Envelope (Domestic) (ANCHORAGE, AK 99524) (Weight:0 Lb 6.20 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Thursday 08/08/2019)	1	$1.90	$1.90
Registered (Amount:$100.00) (USPS Registered Mail #) (RE140959283US)			$12.95
Return Receipt (USPS Return Receipt #) (9590940243708190260947)			$2.80
First-Class Mail® Large Envelope (Domestic) (GREENVILLE, TX 75403) (Weight:0 Lb 5.80 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Saturday 08/10/2019)	1	$1.75	$1.75
Registered (Amount:$100.00) (USPS Registered Mail #) (RE140959297US)			$12.95
Return Receipt (USPS Return Receipt #) (9590940243708190261074)			$2.80
First-Class Mail® Large Envelope (Domestic) (WASHINGTON, DC 20202) (Weight:0 Lb 5.10 Oz) (Estimated Delivery Date) (Saturday 08/10/2019)	1	$1.75	$1.75
Registered (Amount:$100.00)			$12.95

Registered No. RE140959270US

Date Stamp

POSTAL STORE USPS 0535 AUG - 6 2019 ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501

To Be Completed By Post Office

Postage $ $2.35

Extra Services & Fees (continued)
- ☐ Signature Confirmation $
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery $

Extra Services & Fees
- ☐ Registered Mail $
- ☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy) $ $12.95
- ☐ Return Receipt (electronic) $ $2.80 $0.00
- ☐ Restricted Delivery $0.00

Total Postage & Fees $ $17.10

Customer Must Declare Full Value $ $100.00

Received by 08/06/2019

Domestic Insurance up to $50,000 is included based upon the **declared value.** International Indemnity is limited. (See Reverse).

OFFICIAL USE

To Be Completed By Customer (Please Print) All Entries Must Be in Ballpoint or Typed

FROM: Mark Moses, AK 99501
c/o 239 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK. 99501

TO: Federal IRS
c/o 1111 Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC. 20224
WASHINGTON, DC 20224

PS Form **3806, Registered Mail Receipt** *Copy 1 - Customer*
April 2015, PSN 7530-02-000-9051 *(See Information on Reverse)*
For domestic delivery information, visit our website at *www.usps.com* ®

Mark Meno
c/o 239 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK. 99501

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®
REGISTERED MAIL™
RE 140 959 270 US
Label 200, August 2005
PSN 7690-03-000-9311

1000
20224

U.S. POSTAGE PAID
FCM LG ENV
ANCHORAGE, AK
99501
AUG 06, 19
AMOUNT
$18.10
R2304W120986-5

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:
Federal I.R.S.
1111 Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC. 20224

9590 9402 4370 8190 2608 62

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)
RE 140 959 270 US

A. Signature
X
☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)
C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type
☐ Adult Signature
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
☐ Certified Mail®
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
☐ Insured Mail
☐ Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over $500)
☐ Priority Mail Express®
☐ Registered Mail™
☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Signature Confirmation™
☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053
Domestic Return Receipt

Federal IRS
c/o 1111 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20224

2019/8/6 13:19

POSTAL STORE USPS
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501
AUG - 6 2019

2019/8/6 13:20

Statutory Claim in accord with IRS MANUAL 21.7.13.3.2.2(2) / 1707 Cestui Que Vie -Trust Act

I, MARK ANTHONY MENO, Now Known as: Hensekh Rai Asar, Autochthon, Indigenous Flesh and Blood Melaninite Male of: Yokiti (Attakapa Ishak)/Chahtah(Choctaw) Descent, Claim in Accord with: the United **Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**(http://archive.is/www.detaxcanada.org , http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/66/142),(http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf), **Constitution of the :At-sik-hata :Nation of :Yamassee-Moors** (https://www.calameo.com/read/005801739c97de4249bde), **Presidential Proclamation 7500; HJR-194** (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-110hres194ih/pdf/BILLS-110hres194ih.pdf), **S.Con Res. 26** (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111sconres26rfh/pdf/BILLS-111sconres26rfh.pdf), **HJR-3, American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (http://cdn7.iitc.org/wp-content/uploads/AG07150E06_web.pdf), **2 Stat. 153 Title 8 USC 876, IRS Mission Statement:** (http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-news/ir-98-59.pdf), **that I am not a decedent (IRS MANUAL 21.7.13.3.2.2). I am alive and not dead (1540 Cestui Que Vie Trust Act, 1666 Cestui Que Vie Trust Act, 1707 Cestui Que Vie trust Act** (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/apgb/Ann/6/72 ; http://mtrial.org/node/133 http://jahtalk.thefarrellreport.net/king-of-scotland/). **I want the record held in your computer database which** may list me as deceased to be changed to alive/living. According to IRS MANUAL 27.7.13.3.2.2: An infant is the decedent of an estate or grantor, owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership or custodianship that **has yet to receive an SSN:** (https://www.irs.gov/irm/part21/irm 21-007- 013r.html). **Declaration of assumptive death is a fiction: G.R. No. 160258 Republic of The Philippines vs. Gloria Bermudez-Lorino:** (http://ca.judiciary.gov.ph/index.php?action=mnuactual_contents&ap=j70100&p=y). **I have a SSN, so by the** IRS MANUAL: 21.7.13.3.2.2, I am not a decedent: (Black's Law Dictionary page 435: decedent n. A dead person, esp. one who has recently died). I am no longer and cannot be held liable for: a) Maritime liens being forced against me and b) securities being taken out of the estate. All Maritime Liens being enforced against me I hereby claim invalid, null & void, ab initio – nunc pro tunc. See: Lieber Code Article 3, 31 & 38: (http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lieber.asp) **and Regulations: Art 45, 46 & 55 of The Hague Convention IV October 18th 1907** (http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/FULL/195). **I am the infant who does have a Social Security Number, which makes me the beneficiary of this trust. The Social Security Number and the name vests within me: an Autochthon Indigenous Living Melaninite Male of: Yokiti (Attakapa Ishak)/Chahtah (Choctaw)** Descent. Being that the IRS works in Admiralty, the IRS according to its own code, can no longer enforce any Maritime Liens against me, as I have now claimed: I am not lost at sea, nor am I a decedent/vessel in commerce (1707 Cestui Que Vie Trust Act, U.K).

JURAT

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/66/142), **American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (http://cdn7.iitc.org/wp-content/uploads/AG07150E06_web.pdf), **UN Convention on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, United Nations Charter: Article 55 & 56, Presidential Proclamation 7500,** H.J.R. 194, S. Con. Res 26. S. 1200, HJR-3(HJ 3 IH).

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 24TH day of JULY ~~July~~ 2019.

By: Mark Anthony Meno
UCC 1-308 All Rights Reserved

____ Personally Known ✓ Produced Identification

Type and # of ID: ALASKA ID 7784417

NOTARY PUBLIC
EURIKA UY
STATE OF ALASKA
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MAY 22, 2023

Notary Public

05/22/2023
My Commission Expires

NEW IRS MISSION STATEMENT EMPHASIZES TAXPAYER SERVICE

WASHINGTON -- The Internal Revenue Service on Thursday unveiled an overhauled mission statement to reflect the agency's new emphasis on serving taxpayers.

The new statement is simple and direct. The IRS mission is to "provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all."

The new language represents the new direction for the IRS, which is working to transform itself into a customer-oriented organization. The mission also reinforces the agency's duty to administer the tax laws fairly for everyone.

"This mission statement reflects the new attitude at the IRS," said Charles O. Rossotti, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Our top priority is putting the interests of the taxpayers first, and this is spelled out simply and clearly in the mission statement." The pledge will serve as a daily reminder to people both inside and outside the IRS about the agency's mission. The 27-word statement will be prominently featured on 1998 tax publications, at IRS offices around the country and on the agency's website.

(more)

"Words alone aren't going to change the IRS, but this serves an important

purpose," Rossotti said. "The mission statement will be a reminder that we must be dedicated on a day-in, day-out basis to serving taxpayers. This is just one of the steps that we need to take."

The new mission statement was mandated by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act approved by Congress and signed July 22 by President Clinton. The legislation required the IRS "to review and restate its mission to place a greater emphasis on serving the public and meeting taxpayers' needs."

The IRS circulated drafts of a new mission statement in July and August. The document was finalized after receiving comments from a variety of sources, ranging from public feedback on the agency's Internet site to suggestions from tax professionals and IRS employees.

The final mission statement underscores the agency's efforts to help individuals while ensuring that all taxpayers are served the by agency's commitment to apply the law fairly to all.

X X X

[Note to editors: The new mission statement replaces an older version dating to the 1980s. The previous statement said, "The purpose of the Internal Revenue Service is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost; serve the public by continually improving the quality of our products and services; and perform in a manner warranting the highest degree of public confidence in our integrity, efficiency and fairness."]

Inbox (103) - a... | Facebook | Mindwalk- T... | NEELY FULLER ... | Freeway Ricky Ross... | WHAT KEMETI... | (49423 unread) ... | Internal Reven... | IRS.gov 404 ...

www.irs.gov/irm/.../irm_21-007-013r.html

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IRS

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Filing | Payments | Refunds | Credits & Deductions | News & Events | Forms & Pubs | Help & Resources | for Tax Pros

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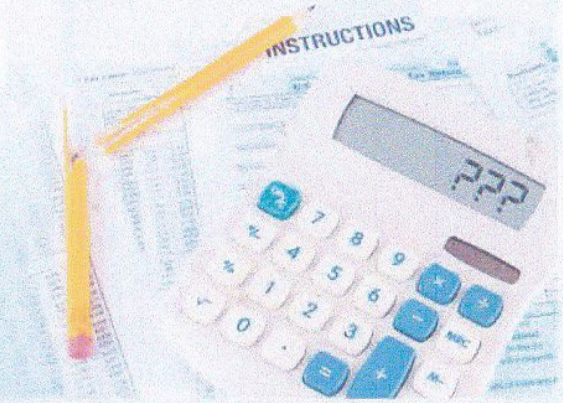
Sorry, this page isn't available. Please check the Web address or use the search box below.

Try the following search term or create your own:

irm 21 007 013r html

Popular features: Where's My Refund | Get Transcript | Withholding Calculator



Resolve an Issue
- Appealing a Tax Dispute
- Responding to a Notice
- Taxpayer Advocate Service
- Disaster Relief
- Civil Rights

Learn About IRS
- Commissioner
- Organization
- Compliance & Enforcement
- Tax Stats, Facts & Figures
- IRS.gov Information
- Contact Your Local IRS Office
- Contact Us

Work at IRS
- Careers
- Job Postings
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Contracting Opportunities

Get Important Info
- Tax Fraud & Abuse
- Privacy Policy
- Reporting Phishing
- Identity Theft
- No FEAR Act
- Freedom of Information Act
- Accessibility
- BusinessUSA.gov

Visit Other Sites
- Español
- 中文
- 한국어
- Русский
- TiếngViệt
- U.S. Treasury
- USA.gov
- Whitehouse.gov
- Treasury Inspector General for Tax

11:17 PM
11/15/2014

Inbox (103) - a... | Facebook | NEELY FULLER ... | Freeway Ricky Ross... | (49423 unread)... | Internal Reven... | Internal Reven... | IRS.gov 404 Err...
www.irs.gov/irm/part21/irm_21-007-013r.html

- The first date wages or annuities were paid (Form SS-4, Line 15)

21.7.13.3.2.2 (02-12-2010)
Taxpayer Identification Number (Form SS-4, Line 7b or Line 9a)

1. Use the information in the table below to determine the requirements for Taxpayer Identification Number (Form SS-4, Lines 7b or 9a) for domestic entities.

Caution:

Foreign individuals are not required to have an ITIN in order to receive an EIN. See *IRM 21.7.13.3.2.7* for additional information.

Entity Type	Requirement
• Corporation • Partnership • UBO/UBT/PTO/Business Trust, or • LLC	The SSN/ITIN or EIN of the principal officer, general partner, member or owner (also known as responsible party).
Sole Proprietor	The SSN/ITIN of the owner
Estate	The SSN/ITIN of the decedent
Trust	The SSN/ITIN or EIN of the grantor, owner, or trustor (also known as responsible party).

2. There will be rare occasions where the grantor, owner or trustor of a **domestic** trust/estate entity type will not have an SSN or ITIN. In these cases, secure the SSN/ITIN or EIN of the party responsible for physically filing the Form 1041 and input it onto CC ESIGN as the cross reference TIN. Following are some instances of when this may occur.
   - Grantor, owner or trustor may indicate Amish or Mennonite as the reason for not supplying an SSN or ITIN.
   - An infant is the decedent of an estate or grantor, owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership or custodianship that has yet to receive an SSN.
   - Estate is being established for a woman who used her husband's SSN with an alpha character immediately after the last digit of his SSN.

21.7.13.3.2.3 (10-01-2009)
Business Operational Date (Form SS-4, Line 11)

1. The Business Operational Date (BOD), which is the date the entity began doing business, **must** be input onto CC ESIGN for every EIN that is assigned. It is identified on line 11 of the Form SS-4 as "Date business started or acquired (month, day, year)." See *IRM 21.7.13.5.*

2. The BOD must be prior to, or the same as, the Wages Paid Date (WPD). The wages paid date must be after 1913 but no later than

1997 No. 1778

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997

Made - - - - *22nd July 1997*

Coming into force *1st September 1997*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of July 1997
Present,
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas at London on the 13th February 1984 an Agreement on social security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and an Administrative Agreement for the implementation of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrative Agreement")(**a**) were signed on behalf of those Governments and effect was given to the Agreement by the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1984 (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Order")(**b**):

And Whereas at London on 6th June 1996 a Supplementary Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America (which Supplementary Agreement is set out in Schedule 1 to this Order and is hereinafter referred to as "the Supplementary Agreement") amending the Agreement and a Supplementary Administrative Agreement amending the Administrative Agreement (which Supplementary Administrative Agreement is set out in Schedule 2 to this Order and is hereinafter referred to as "the Supplementary Administrative Agreement")(**c**) were signed on behalf of those Governments:

And Whereas by Article 3 of the Supplementary Agreement it is provided that the Supplementary Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the month in which each Government has received from the other Government written notification that all statutory and constitutional requirements have been complied with for entry into force of the Supplementary Agreement:

And Whereas by Article 2 of the Supplementary Administrative Agreement it is provided that the Supplementary Administrative Agreement shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Supplementary Agreement:

And Whereas written notification in accordance with Article 3 of the Supplementary Agreement was received by each Government on 20th June 1997 and accordingly the Supplementary Agreement and the Supplementary Administrative Agreement enter into force on the 1st September 1997:

(a) Cmnd. 9443.
(b) S.I. 1984/1817.

(c) Cm 3374, publishes both the Supplementary Agreement and the Supplementary Administrative Agreement.

And Whereas by section 179(1)(a) and (2) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992(**a**) it is provided that Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for modifying or adapting that Act and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992(**b**) in their application to cases affected by agreements with other Governments providing for reciprocity in matters specified in the said section:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of section 179(1)(a) and (2) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows: -

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 and shall come into force on 1st September 1997.

Modification of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and amendment of the Principal Order

2. The Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 shall be modified and the Principal Order shall be amended so as to give effect to the Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Agreement set out in Schedule 1 to this Order and to the Administrative Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Administrative Agreement set out in Schedule 2 to this Order, so far as the same relate to England, Wales and Scotland.

Amendment of Order

3. The reference to the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1984 shall be omitted in the Schedule to the Social Security (Reciprocal Agreements) Order 1988(**c**) and in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Social Security (Reciprocal Agreements) Order 1995(**d**).

N.H. Nicholls
Clerk of the Privy Council

SCHEDULE 1 Article 2

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT AMENDING THE AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America;

Having considered the Agreement on Social Security which was signed on their behalf at London on 13th February 1984 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement");

Having recognised the need to revise certain provisions of the Agreement; Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Article 1 of the Agreement shall be revised as follows:

(a) 1992 c.5.
(b) 1992 c.4.
(c) S.I. 1988/591.
(d) S.I. 1995/767.

(a) Paragraph 1 shall be revised to read as follows:

" 1. "Territory" means, as regards the United States, the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and as regards the United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and also the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou; and references to the "United Kingdom" or to "territory" in relation to the United Kingdom shall include the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou where appropriate;".

(b) Paragraph 3 shall be revised to read as follows:

" 3. "Competent Authority" means, as regards the United States, the Commissioner of Social Security, and as regards the United Kingdom, the Department of Social Security for Great Britain, the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, the Department of Health and Social Security of the Isle of Man, the Employment and Social Security Committee of the States of the Island of Jersey or the Guernsey Social Security Authority as the case may require;".

(c) Paragraph 7 shall be revised to read as follows:

" 7. As regards the United Kingdom:

(a) "insurance period" means, a contribution period or an equivalent period;

(b) "contribution period" means, a period in respect of which contributions appropriate to the benefit in question are payable, have been paid or treated as paid;

(c) "equivalent period" means, a period for which contributions appropriate to the benefit in question have been credited;

(d) "survivor's benefit" means, widow's allowance, widow's payment, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension;

(e) "child's survivor benefit" means, guardian's allowance and child's special allowance;

(f) "laws on coverage" means,
the laws and regulations relating to the imposition of liability for the payment of social security contributions;

(g) "qualifying period" for invalidity benefit means,

(i) a period of incapacity of 364 days under the laws of Great Britain, NorthernIreland or the Isle of Man, or

(ii) a period of incapacity of 364 days under the laws of Jersey, or

(iii) a period of incapacity of 156 days, excluding Sundays, under the laws ofGuernsey;

(h) "first contribution condition" means,

(i) under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, that a person has paid at least 52 Class I or Class II contributions at any time before 6 April 1975, or has paid, in one contribution year, Class I or Class II contributions producing an earnings factor of at least 50 times that year's lower earnings limit in a tax year beginning on or after 6 April 1975, or

(ii) under the laws of Jersey, that a person has paid contributions prior to the endof the relevant quarter and the annual contribution factor derived from these contributions is not less than 0.25, or

(iii) under the laws of Guernsey, that a person has paid at least 26 reckonablecontributions since 4 January 1965 or the date of his entry into the Guernsey scheme;

(i) "second contribution condition" means,

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Sch. 1

(i) under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, that aperson has either paid or been credited with Class I or Class II contributions producing an earnings factor of at least 50 times the lower earnings limit in each of the last 2 complete contribution years before the relevant benefit year, or

(ii) under the laws of Jersey, that a person has paid or been credited withcontributions in respect of the relevant quarter and the quarterly contribution factor derived from those contributions is 1.00, or

(iii) under the laws of Guernsey, that a person has paid or been credited with atleast 26 reckonable contributions in the relevant contribution year; (j) a "qualifying year" means,

(i) at least 50 weeks of insurance for periods before 6 April 1975, or thatthe person has received, or been treated as having received, earnings of at least 52 times the lower earnings limit in a tax year after 5 April 1978 under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man, or

(ii) an annual contribution factor of 1.00 under the laws of Jersey, or

(iii) 50 weeks under the laws of Guernsey;

(k) a "reckonable year" means a tax year between 6 April 1975 and 5 April 1978 during which contributions have been paid on earnings received (or treated as received) of at least 50 times the lower earnings limit for that year;

(l) "prescribed period" means, in relation to Jersey and Guernsey, the period commencing on the same date under the laws of Jersey or Guernsey, as the case may be, as the relevant period for the purposes of old age pension and ending on 31 December next preceding the date on which entitlement to invalidity benefit first arose;

(m) "sickness benefit" means,

(i) short-term incapacity benefit at the lower, higher or long-term rate payableunder the legislation of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, or

(ii) sickness benefit payable under the legislation of Jersey or Guernsey;(n) "invalidity benefit" means,

(i) long-term incapacity benefit, additional pension, invalidity allowance andincapacity age addition payable under the legislation of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, or

(ii) invalidity benefit payable under the legislation of Jersey or Guernsey.".

2. In paragraph 1(a)(ii) of Article 2 of the Agreement, "1954" shall be replaced by"1986".

3. Paragraph 1(b) of Article 2 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows:

" (b) As regards the United Kingdom,

(i) the Social Security Administration Act 1992, the Social Security Contributionsand Benefits Act 1992, the Social Security (Consequential Provisions) Act 1992 and the Social Security (Incapacity for Work) Act 1994;

(ii) the Social Security Administration (Northern Ireland) Act 1992, the SocialSecurity Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992, the Social Security (Consequential Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Act 1992 and the Social Security (Incapacity for Work) (Northern Ireland) Order 1994;

(iii) the Social Security Administration Act 1992, the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, the Social Security (Consequential

Provisions) Act 1992 and the Social Security (Incapacity for Work) Act 1994 (Acts of Parliament) as those Acts apply to the Isle of Man by virtue of Orders made, or having effect as if made, under the Social Security Act 1982 (an Act of Tynwald);

(iv) the Social Security (Jersey) Law, 1974;

(v) the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1978;

and the laws which were repealed or consolidated by those Acts, Laws or Orders or repealed by legislation consolidated by them.".

4. In paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Agreement, the word "normally" shall be added immediately before the words "employed by".

5. Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows:
" 3. A person who is covered under the laws on coverage of either Party with respect to self-employment shall be subject only to the laws on coverage of the Party in whose territory he ordinarily resides.".

6. Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows: " 2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article and the provisions of Article 14, a person who would be entitled to receive an old age pension, a retirement pension, a survivor's benefit or invalidity benefit under the laws of the United Kingdom if he were in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive that pension or benefit while he ordinarily resides in the territory of the United States, as if he were in the United Kingdom.".

7. Article 11 paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows:
" 3. Where the periods of coverage completed by a person under the laws of:
   (i) either Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man amount to less thanone reckonable year, or, as the case may be, qualifying year, or relate only to periods before 6 April 1975 and in aggregate amount to less than 50 weeks, or
   (ii) Jersey amount to less than an annual contribution factor of 1.00, or
   (iii) Guernsey amount to less than 50 weeks,those periods shall be aggregated as if they had all been completed under the laws of any part of the territory of the United Kingdom under which a pension is payable or would be payable if the periods were aggregated, or, where two such pensions are or would be payable, under the laws of that part which, at the date on which entitlement first arose or arises, is paying or would pay the greater amount. Where the aggregate of the periods of coverage is less than one qualifying year or *reckonable year, this Article and Article 9 shall not apply.*".

8. Article 14 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows:
" 1. The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article shall apply to claims for invalidity benefit under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.
2. A person who has satisfied the first contribution condition for sickness benefit as defined in Article 1 using contributions under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man only, who is in the territory of the United States and is not subject to the laws on coverage of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man under Articles 4, 5 or 6 of this Agreement, shall be entitled to receive invalidity benefit under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man provided that:
   (a) the second contribution condition for sickness benefit under the laws of theUnited Kingdom is satisfied using relevant periods of coverage under the laws of the United Kingdom and, if necessary, the United States, and
   (b) the person is incapacitated for work and has been so incapacitated throughoutthe qualifying period for invalidity benefit, in which case the person shall be treated as if sickness benefit followed by invalidity benefit, under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, had been paid throughout that period of incapacity.

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (a), a person will be considered to meet the second contribution condition if he is credited with at least 2 quarters of coverage under the laws of the United States in each of the last 2 complete contribution years before the relevant benefit year. The relevant Competent Authority of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man will reallocate any quarter of coverage credited to a person under the laws of the United States within a calendar year to any other calendar quarter within that year if it is needed to satisfy the second contribution condition in a relevant contribution year, as long as it has not been used to satisfy the second contribution condition in any other relevant contribution year.

The rate of the invalidity benefit payable shall be that which would be paid under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man without the application of this Agreement unless a disability benefit under the laws of the United States is in payment, whether or not under the provisions of this Agreement, in which case the rate of invalidity benefit payable shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Taking account of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, the relevant Agency of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man shall ascertain the proportion of invalidity benefit provided under its laws in the same ratio as the total of the periods of coverage completed under its laws bears to the total periods of coverage completed under the laws of both Parties.

(a) The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of Article 9 and the provisions of paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of Article 11 of this Agreement shall apply to periods of coverage credited under the laws of the United States as if the references in those Articles to an old age pension, a retirement pension or a pension were references to invalidity benefit.

(b) For the purpose of calculating the proportion of benefit referred to above, no account shall be taken of any period of coverage completed after the day on which a person's incapacity commenced.

The amount of benefit calculated in accordance with the above provisions of this paragraph shall be the amount of invalidity benefit actually payable to that person.

4. Where a person in the territory of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man,or a person outside the territory of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man who is entitled to an invalidity benefit under the relevant legislation other than under paragraph 2 of this Article, is in receipt of invalidity benefit under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man and also is in receipt of a disability benefit under the laws of the United States, whether or not under the provisions of this Agreement, the rate of invalidity benefit under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 5 of this Article.

5. Where a person to whom the provisions of paragraph 4 apply:

(a) would have been entitled to receive invalidity benefit under the laws of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man, without recourse to this Agreement; and

(b) is entitled to receive both invalidity benefit under paragraph 3 and a disability benefit under the laws of the United States, whether or not under the provisions of this Agreement, and the sum of these two benefits is less than the amount of invalidity benefit to which the person would otherwise have been entitled under (a); the competent authority of Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man shall calculate the difference between the amounts of benefit calculated in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), on the date that entitlement to invalidity benefit payable under paragraph 3 first arose, and shall pay that amount in addition to the invalidity benefit payable. The additional sum will remain in payment under the same conditions as the invalidity benefit and subject to the equivalent increases in amount, as appropriate.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, invalidity benefit shall bepayable under the laws of Jersey only in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of this Article.

7. For the purpose of qualifying for invalidity benefit, a person who is in the territory ofthe United States and

(a) has satisfied the first contribution condition for invalidity benefit using contributions under the laws of Jersey only; and

(b) has satisfied the second contribution condition for invalidity benefit using relevant periods of coverage under the laws of either Party; and

(c) is incapable of work, and has been so incapable throughout the qualifying periodfor invalidity benefit;

shall be treated as if he had been entitled to sickness benefit throughout that period.

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (b), a person will be considered to meet the second contribution condition if he is credited with at least 2 quarters of coverage under the laws of the United States in each of the last 2 complete calendar years before the calendar year in which the claim for benefit was made.

8. Where a person has satisfied the conditions set out in paragraph 7, the CompetentAuthority of Jersey shall determine the actual rate of invalidity benefit payable as the amount that bears the same relation to the standard rate of benefit as the life average contribution factor during the prescribed period bears to 1.00, except that no benefit shall be payable where the factor is less than 0.1.

9. Where a person who is in Jersey is entitled to invalidity benefit under the laws ofJersey, that benefit shall be payable.

10. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, invalidity benefit shall bepayable under the laws of Guernsey only in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 to 13 of this Article.

11. For the purpose of qualifying for invalidity benefit, a person who is in the territory ofthe United States or Guernsey and

(a) has satisfied the first contribution condition for sickness benefit using . . . . . contributions under the laws of Guernsey only; and

(b) has satisfied the second contribution condition for sickness benefit using relevant periods of coverage under the laws of either Party; and

(c) is incapable of work, and has been so incapable throughout the qualifying period for invalidity benefit;

shall be treated as if he had been entitled to sickness benefit throughout that period.

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (b), each quarter of coverage credited under the laws of the United States in the relevant contribution year shall be treated as if it had been a contribution period of thirteen weeks completed as an employed or self-employed person in the relevant contribution year.

12. Where a person has satisfied the conditions set out in paragraph 11, the Competent Authority of Guernsey shall:

(a) deem the contribution conditions for the payment of invalidity benefit satisfied provided that the periods of coverage under the laws of Guernsey total one qualifying year; and

(b) calculate the amount of invalidity benefit to be paid, subject to paragraph 13, as being the proportion, not exceeding 100%, of the standard rate which the total number of contributions paid or credited in Guernsey during the prescribed period bears to the product of the number of years in that period and fifty: save that if the amount so calculated is less than one-twentieth of the standard rate, no benefit shall be payable.

13. Where a person is in Guernsey and

(a) is entitled to invalidity benefit under the laws of Guernsey solely through the application of paragraphs 11 and 12, or has been entitled to such a benefit in relation to the claim in question solely through the application of those paragraphs; and

(b) is in receipt of a disability benefit under the laws of the United States, whether or not by virtue of this Agreement; the amount of the invalidity benefit payable under the laws of Guernsey shall be reduced by the amount by which the aggregate of both benefits exceeds the standard rate of invalidity benefit under the laws of Guernsey.

14. No person in relation to whom invalidity benefit is payable under the provisions of this Agreement shall receive a contribution credit from Jersey or Guernsey unless present

in Jersey or Guernsey, as the case may be.

15. Where a person's periods of coverage under the laws of a part of the United Kingdomtotal less than one qualifying year, or one reckonable year, these periods shall be aggregated as if they had all been completed under the laws of any part of the territory of the United Kingdom under which a sickness benefit or an invalidity benefit is payable or would be payable if the periods were aggregated, or, where two such benefits are or would be payable, under the laws of that part which, at the date on which entitlement first arose or arises, is paying or would pay the greater amount. Where the aggregate of the periods of coverage is less than one qualifying year, or one reckonable year, this Article shall not apply.

16. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, a person in the territory of theUnited States who is subject to the laws on coverage of the United Kingdom by virtue of any of the Articles 4 to 6 of this Agreement and who satisfies the contribution conditions applicable to sickness benefit under those laws shall, for the purpose of determining his entitlement to invalidity benefit under those laws:

(a) be treated as if he were in the territory of the United Kingdom; and

(b) each day of incapacity for work while in the territory of the United States may, where appropriate, be treated as if it were a day for which he had received sickness benefit under the laws of the United Kingdom.

17. Any restriction which would otherwise be applicable under the laws of the United Kingdom in the rate of benefit payable to persons who are not ordinarily resident in the territory of the United Kingdom shall not apply to persons in the territory of the United States who are in receipt of invalidity benefit under the laws of the United Kingdom by virtue of the provisions of this Agreement.".

9. Article 21 paragraph 2 of the Agreement shall be revised to read as follows:

" 2. If a disagreement cannot be resolved through negotiation, the Competent Authorities will endeavour to settle the issue through arbitration, mediation, or other mutually agreed procedure.".

Article 2

The application of this Supplementary Agreement shall not result in any reduction in the amount of a benefit to which entitlement was established prior to its entry into force.

Article 3

This Supplementary Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the month in which both Governments shall have informed each other by a formal exchange of notes that the steps necessary under their national statutes to enable the Supplementary Agreement to take effect have been taken.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Supplementary Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at London on 6th June 1996.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN* AND NORTHERN IRELAND: Timothy E. Deal, William Marsden, (Minister, Embassy of the (Americas Director, FCO) United States of America)

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:*

SCHEDULE 2 Article 2

SUPPLEMENTARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America;

In accordance with Article 15(a) of the Agreement on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America signed on their behalf at London on 13th February 1984 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") as amended by the Supplementary Agreement of this date;

Have agreed to amend the Administrative Agreement for the implementation of the Agreement as follows: -

Article 1

1. Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Administrative Agreement shall be revised to read asfollows:

" 1. The liaison agencies referred to in Article 15 of the Agreement shall be:

(a) for the United States, the Social Security Administration, (b) for the United Kingdom,

(i) in Great Britain,

For all contingencies except Articles 4 to 6 of the Agreement and the provision of United Kingdom insurance records for Disability Benefit,

Department of Social Security Pensions and Overseas Benefits Directorate, Tyneview Park, Whitley Road, Benton Newcastle upon Tyne, England NE98 1BA;

For Articles 4 to 6 of the Agreement and to provide United Kingdom insurance records for Disability Benefit,

Contributions Agency International Services, Longbenton, Newcastle upon Tyne, England NE98 1YX

(ii) in Northern Ireland, Social Security Agency Overseas Branch, CommonwealthHouse, Castle Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT1 1DX

(iii) in the Isle of Man, Department of Health and Social Security, MarkwellHouse, Market Street, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 2RZ

(iv) in Jersey, Employment and Social Security Department, Philip Le FeuvreHouse, La Motte Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands JE4 8PE

(v) in Guernsey, Guernsey Social Security Authority, Edward T Wheadon House,Le Truchot, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands GY1 3WH.".

2. Article 9 paragraph 1 of the Administrative Agreement shall be revised by adding the following sentence at the end thereof:
" However, the Agencies of the two Parties may agree on a different allocation of expenses for medical examinations arranged under this paragraph.".

Article 2

This Supplementary Administrative Agreement shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Supplementary Agreement of this date amending the Agreement.

DONE at London on 6th June 1996 in duplicate.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND NORTHERN IRELAND: Timothy E. Deal, William Marsden, (Minister, Embassy of the
(Americas Director, FCO) United States of America)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order makes provision for the modification of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 so as to give effect to the Supplementary Agreement on social security (which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Order) made between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America. The Supplementary Agreement amends the Agreement on social security set out in Schedule 1 to the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1984 to take into account changes in United Kingdom legislation, in particular as relates to incapacity benefit.

There are also set out in Schedule 2 to this Order the provisions of a Supplementary Administrative Agreement amending the Administrative Agreement set out in Schedule 2 to the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1984.

This Order does not impose any costs on business.

FEDERAL JUDGE STATES IN COURT THAT HE GETS HIS ORDERS FROM ENGLAND

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yoda, Saturday 25 June 2011 - 16:15:00

FEDERAL JUDGE STATES IN COURT THAT HE GETS HIS ORDERS FROM ENGLAND

717-567-7675. 5/98: [quoting]

During the trial of James and Sharon Patterson, (Case 6:97-CR-51) William Wayne Justice, Judge of the United States District Court Texas-Eastern Division when presented with law stated:

"I take my orders from England. This is not a law this court goes by."

For all of those who did not believe that the United States was under Great Britain here it is straight from the mouth of a Federal Judge. How much more evidence do you need? America has never been Free.

The Revolutionary war was a fraud perpetrated on the American people. The war's purpose was to centralize power and make the people easier to control.

All Federal Judges, Congressmen, U.S. Attorneys, State Judges, Legislators and most Attorneys know this and are in fact British Agents.

Their job is to keep the people in line and to be productive slaves which they (The British Agents) are greatly compensated for. The police do not know that they work for Great Britain they too have been deceived so don't attack them.

It is time for everyone in America to know the Truth. Let us all work together in exposing the British Empire. Please re-fax and e-mail this release to every Attorney, Judge, and Legislator in your area to let them know they have been unmasked. Please get out your Yellow Pages and start faxing everyone in your area and also read this release over every radio show possible. We have printed thousands of evidence packages and mailed them across America that prove that the United States is a British Colony. It is time to send the British back to England. We must work together because if we do not, we are all doomed.

Your Friend.

Stephen Kinbol Ames Jr.

For More Information: Stephen Kinbol Ames, c/o P.O. Box 5373. Harrisburg. Pennsylvania 17110

Phone: 717-567-7675; Fax-717-567-2564

(And if one needs any further information, see August 22, 1997issue of Intelligence Review article "Britain's 'Invisible' Empire Unleashes The Dogs of War") [End quoting]

wrote ...
Queen Elizabeth controls and has amended U.S. Social Security

Cestui Que Vie Act 1666

1666 CHAPTER 11 18 and 19 Cha 2

An Act for Redresse of Inconveniencies by want of Proofe of the Deceases of Persons beyond the Seas or absenting themselves, upon whose Lives Estates doe depend.

X1**Recital that Cestui que vies have gone beyond Sea, and that Reversioners cannot find out whether they are alive or dead.**

Whereas diverse Lords of Mannours and others have granted Estates by Lease for one or more life or lives, or else for yeares determinable upon one or more life or lives And it hath often happened that such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene granted have gone beyond the Seas or soe absented themselves for many yeares that the Lessors and Reversioners cannot finde out whether such person or persons be alive or dead by reason whereof such Lessors and Reversioners have beene held out of possession of their Tenements for many yeares after all the lives upon which such Estates depend are dead in regard that the Lessors and Reversioners when they have brought Actions for the recovery of their Tenements have beene putt upon it to prove the death of their Tennants when it is almost impossible for them to discover the same, For remedy of which mischeife soe frequently happening to such Lessors or Reversioners.

Annotations:

Editorial Information

X1**Abbreviations or contractions in the original form of this Act have been expanded into modern lettering in the text set out above and below.**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1**Short title "The Cestui que Vie Act 1666" given by** Statute Law Revision Act 1948 (c. 62), **Sch. 2**

C2**Preamble omitted in part under authority of** Statute Law Revision Act 1948 (c. 62), **Sch. 1**

C3**Certain words of enactment repealed by** Statute Law Revision Act 1888 (c. 3) **and remainder omitted under authority of** Statute Law Revision Act 1948 (c. 62), **s. 3**

[I.]Cestui que vie remaining beyond Sea for Seven Years together and no Proof of their Lives, Judge in Action to direct a Verdict as though Cestui que vie were dead.

If such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene or shall be granted as aforesaid shall remaine beyond the Seas or elsewhere absent themselves in this Realme by the space of seaven yeares together and noe sufficient and evident proofe be made of the lives of such person or persons respectively in any Action commenced for recovery of such Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners *in every such case the person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate depended shall be* accounted as naturally dead, And in every Action brought for the recovery of the said Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners their Heires or Assignes, the Judges before whom such Action shall be brought shall direct the Jury to give their Verdict as if the person soe remaining beyond the Seas or otherwise absenting himselfe were dead.

II. F1

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F1S. II **repealed by** Statute Law Revision Act 1948 (c. 62), **Sch. 1**

III. F2

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F2S. III **repealed by** Statute Law Revision Act 1863 (c. 125)

IVIf the supposed dead Man prove to be alive, then the Title is revested. Action for mean Profits with Interest.

[X2Provided alwayes That if any person or [X3person or] persons shall be evicted out of any Lands or Tenements by vertue of this Act, and afterwards if such person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate or Estates depend shall returne againe from beyond the Seas, or shall on proofe in any Action to **be brought for recovery of the same [X3to] be made appeare to be liveing; or to have beene liveing at** the time of the Eviction That then and from thenceforth the Tennant or Lessee who was outed of the same his or their Executors Administrators or Assignes shall or may reenter repossesse have hold and enjoy the said Lands or Tenements in his or their former Estate for and dureing the Life or Lives or soe long terme as the said person or persons upon whose Life or Lives the said Estate or Estates depend shall be liveing, and alsoe shall upon Action or Actions to be brought by him or them against the Lessors Reversioners or Tennants in possession or other persons respectively which since the time of the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements recover for damages the full Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements respectively with lawfull Interest for and from the time that he or they were outed of the said Lands or Tenements, and kepte or held out of the same by the said Lessors

Reversioners Tennants or other persons who after the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements or any of them respectively as well in the case when the said person or persons upon whose Life or Lives such Estate or Estates did depend are or shall be dead at the time of bringing of the said Action or Actions as if the said person or persons where then liveing.]

Annotations:

Editorial Information

X2annexed to the Original Act in a separate Schedule

X3Variant reading of the text noted in *The Statutes of the Realm* as follows: *O.* omits [*O.* refers to a collection in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge]

THE
CESTUI QUE VIE ACT, 1707

6 Anne c. 72 (Imperial)

An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths

Short title conferred by Short Titles Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vic. c. 14.

Reasons for passing this Act. Reversions, etc. expectant upon determination of life estate, upon affidavit of belief of death of infant or other tenant for life, and that such death is concealed by guardian, etc. may yearly obtain an order in Chancery for the production of such tenant for life. Whereas divers persons as guardians and trustees for infants and husbands in right of their wives and other persons having estates or interests determinable upon a life or lives have continued to receive the rents and profits of such lands after the determination of their said particular estates or interests. And whereas the proof of the death of the persons on whose lives such particular estates or interests depended is very difficult and several persons have been and may be thereby defrauded. For remedy whereof and for preventing such fraudulent practices be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that any person or persons who hath or shall have any claim or demand in or to any remainder reversion or expectancy in or to any estate after the death of any person within age married woman or any other person whatsoever upon affidavit made in the High Court of Chancery by the persons so claiming such estate of his or her title and that he or she hath cause to believe that such minor married woman or other person is dead and that his or her death is concealed by such guardian trustee husband or any other person shall and may once a year if the person aggrieved shall think fit move the lord chancellor keeper or commissioners for the custody of the great seal of Great Britain for the time being to order and they are hereby authorized and required to order such guardian trustee husband or other person concealing or suspected to conceal such person at such time and place as the said court shall direct on personal or other due service of such order to produce and shew to such person and persons (not exceeding two) as shall in such order be named by the party or parties prosecuting such order such minor married women or other persons aforesaid. And if such guardian trustee husband or such other person as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to produce or shew such infant married woman or such other person on whose life any such estate doth depend according to the directions of the said order that then the Court of Chancery is hereby authorized and required to order such guardian trustee husband or other person to produce such minor married woman or other person concealed in the said Court of Chancery or otherwise before commissioners to be appointed

by the said court at such time and place as the court shall direct two of which commissioners shall be nominated by the party or parties prosecuting such order at his her or their costs and charges. And in case such guardian trustee husband or other person shall refuse or neglect to produce such infant married woman or other person so concealed in the Court of Chancery or before such commissioners whereof return shall be made by such commissioners and that return filed in the petty bag office in either or any of the said cases the said minor married woman or such other person so concealed shall be taken to be dead and it shall be lawful for any person claiming any right title or interest in remainder or reversion or otherwise after the death of such infant married woman or such other persons so concealed as aforesaid to enter upon such lands tenements and hereditaments as if such infant married woman or other person so concealed were actually dead.

Jurisdiction under this Act in relation to land under the Real Property Acts or sought to be brought under those Acts is conferred on the Supreme Court or a judge thereof by the Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963, s. 90, p. 633, *post*. It appears that the Supreme Court also possesses jurisdiction under the Act by virtue of ss. 20, 21, and 34 of the Supreme Court Act of 1867, title SUPREME COURT.

A remainderman may apply notwithstanding that in certain events he is not immediately entitled on the death of the life tenant, *Ex parte Grant* (1801) 6 Ves. 512.

For procedure under the section, see *Re Owen* (1878), 10 Ch. D. 166; *Re Lingen* (1841), 12 Sim. 104; *Re Pople* (1889), 40 Ch. D. 589; 32 Halsbury's Laws of England, 3rd ed., p. 298.

There is a rebuttable presumption of law that a person who has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally hear of him if alive is dead, but no presumption that he was alive or dead at any time during that period, *Re Phene's Trusts* (1869), 5 Ch. App. 139; [1861-73] All E.R. Rep. 514. See also 15 Halsbury's Laws of England, 3rd ed., p. 344; *Ex parte Genge* (1873), 3 S.C.R. 165; *Re Cameron's Will* (1867), 1 S.C.R. 167 (nothing discoverable of passengers who had abandoned sinking ship).

2. If such infant, etc. tenant for life, appear to be in some place beyond sea, party prosecuting such order may send over to view such infant. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that if it shall appear to the said court by affidavit that such minor married woman or other person for such life such estate is holden is or lately was at some certain place beyond the seas in the said affidavit to be mentioned it shall and may be lawful for the party or parties prosecuting such order as aforesaid at his her or their costs and charges to send over one or both the said persons appointed by the said order to view such minor married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden and in case such guardian trustee husband or other person concealing or suspected to conceal such persons as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to produce or procure to be produced to such person or persons a personal view of such infant married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden then and in such case such person or persons are hereby required to make a true return of such refusal or neglect to the Court of Chancery which return shall be filed in the petty bag office and thereupon such minor married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden shall be taken to be dead and it shall be lawful for any person claiming any right title or interest in remainder reversion or otherwise after the death of such infant married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden to enter upon such lands tenements and hereditaments as if such infant married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden were actually dead.

3. If it appear afterwards in any action to be brought that such tenant for life was alive at the time of the order made, then he or she may re-enter, and have action for rent, etc. Provided always that if it shall afterwards appear upon proof in any action to be brought that such infant married woman or other person for whose life any such estate is holden were alive at the time of such order made that then it shall be lawful for such infant married woman guardian or trustee or other person having any estate or interest determinable upon such life to re-enter upon the said lands tenements or hereditaments and for such infant married woman or other person having any estate or interest determinable upon such life their executors administrators or assigns to maintain an action against those who since the said order received the profits of such lands tenements or hereditaments or their executors or administrators and therein to recover full damages for the profits of the same received from the time that such infant married woman or other person having any estate or interest determinable upon such life were ousted of the possession of such lands tenements or hereditaments.

As to mesne profits, see also s. 5.

4. Proviso for guardian, etc. who shall make it appear that due endeavour has been used to procure the appearance of such infant and tenant for life. Provided always that if any such guardian trustee husband or other person or persons holding or having any estate or interest determinable upon the life or lives of any other person or persons shall by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of the said Court of Chancery make appear that he she or they have used his her or their utmost endeavours to procure such infant married woman or other person or persons on whose life or lives such estate or interest doth depend to appear in the said Court of Chancery or elsewhere according to the order of the said court in that behalf made and that he she or they cannot procure or compel such infant married woman or other person or persons so to appear and that such infant married woman or other person or persons on whose life or lives such estate or interest doth depend is are or were living at the time of such return made and filed as aforesaid then it shall be lawful for such person or persons to continue in the possession of such estate and receive the rents and profits thereof for and during the infancy of such infant and the life or lives of such married woman or other person or persons on whose life or lives such estate or interest doth or shall depend as fully as he she or they might have done if this Act had not been made.

5. Guardians, trustees, etc. holding over without consent of remainder man, etc. deemed trespassers. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that every person who as guardian or trustee for any infant and every husband seised in right of his wife only and every other person having any estate determinable upon any life or lives who after the determination of such particular estates or interests without the express consent of him her or them who are or shall be next and immediately entitled upon and after the determination of such particular estates or interests shall hold over and continue in possession of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be and are hereby adjudged to be trespassers and every person and persons his her and their executors and administrators who are or shall be entitled to any such

manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments upon or after the determination of such particular estates or interests shall and may recover in damages against every such person or persons so holding over as foresaid and against his her or their executors or administrators the full value of the profits received during such wrongful possession as aforesaid.

As to recovery of profits, see also s. 3.

Pope Apologizes For Catholic Church's 'Offenses' Against Indigenous Peoples

"I humbly ask forgiveness...for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America."

07/09/2015 07:54 pm ET | **Updated** Jul 10, 2015

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia (AP) — Pope Francis apologized Thursday for the sins and "offenses" committed by the Catholic Church against indigenous peoples during the colonial-era conquest of the Americas.

History's first Latin American pope "humbly" begged forgiveness during an encounter in Bolivia with indigenous groups and other activists and in the presence of Bolivia's first-ever indigenous president, Evo Morales.

Francis noted that Latin American church leaders in the past had acknowledged "grave sins were committed against the native peoples of America in the name of God." St. John Paul II, for his part, apologized to the continent's indigenous for the "pain and suffering" caused during the 500 years of the church's presence on the continent during a 1992 visit to the Dominican Republic.

But Francis went farther.

"I humbly ask forgiveness, not only for the offenses of the church herself, but also for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America," he said to applause and cheers from the crowd.

Earlier in the day, Francis denounced the "throwaway" culture of today's society that discards anyone who is unproductive as he celebrated his first public Mass in Bolivia.

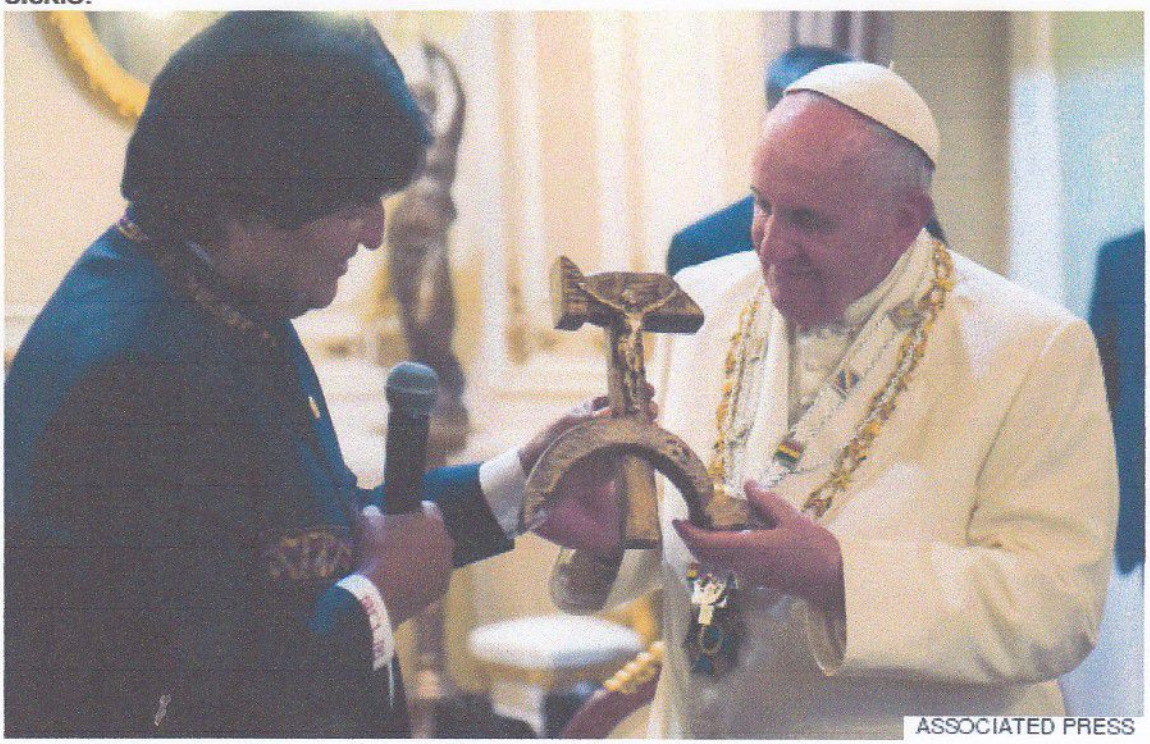
The government declared a national holiday so workers and students could attend the Mass, which featured prayers in Guarani and Aimara, two of Bolivia's indigenous languages, and an altar carved from wood by artisans of the Chiquitano people.

In a blending of the native and new, the famously unpretentious pope changed into his vestments for the Mass in a nearby Burger King.

Speaking to the crowd in South America's poorest country, Francis decried the prevailing mentality of the world economy where so many people are "discarded" today — the poor, the elderly, those who are unproductive.

"It is a mentality in which everything has a price, everything can be bought, everything is negotiable," he said. "This way of thinking has room only for a select few, while it discards all those who are unproductive."

The day, however, threatened to be overshadowed by President Evo Morales' controversial gift to Francis upon his arrival: a crucifix carved into a hammer and sickle.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Both the Vatican and the Bolivian government insisted Morales wasn't making a heretical or political statement with the gift. They said the cross, dubbed the "Communist crucifix," had originally been designed by a Jesuit activist, the Rev. Luis Espinal, who was assassinated in 1980 by suspected paramilitaries during the months that preceded a violent military coup in Bolivia. On Wednesday, Francis, a fellow Jesuit, prayed at the site where Espinal's body was dumped.

"You can dispute the significance and use of the symbol now, but the origin is from Espinal and the sense of it was about an open dialogue, not about a specific ideology," said the Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Federico Lombardi.

The Bolivian government insisted the gift wasn't a political maneuver of any sort, but was a profound symbol that Morales thought the "pope of the poor" would appreciate.

"That was the intention of this gift, and it was not any sort of maneuver ... It was really from great affection, a work designed by the very hands of Luis Espinal," Communications Minister Marianela Paco told Patria Nueva radio.

Associated Press writers Paola Flores and Carlos Valdez contributed.

H. Res. 194

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

July 29, 2008.

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas enslaved families were torn apart after having been sold separately from one another;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against persons of African descent upon which it depended became entrenched in the Nation's social fabric;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865 after the end of the Civil War;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation

laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as ''Jim Crow,'' which arose in certain parts of the Nation following the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against persons of African descent engendered by slavery;

Whereas a century after the official end of slavery in America, Federal action was required during the 1960s to eliminate the dejure and defacto system of Jim Crow throughout parts of the Nation, though its vestiges still linger to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the complex interplay between slavery and Jim Crow—long after both systems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or minimized in the telling of American history;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged slavery's continuing legacy in American life and the need to confront that legacy when he stated that slavery ''was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history . . . The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times.

But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.'';

Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deep-seated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery when he initiated a national dialogue about race;

Whereas a genuine apology is an important and necessary first step in the process of racial reconciliation;

Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help Americans confront the ghosts of their past;

Whereas the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has recently taken the lead in adopting a resolution officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery and other State legislatures have adopted or are considering similar resolutions; and

Whereas it is important for this country, which legally recognized slavery through its Constitution and its laws, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so that it can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges that slavery is incompatible with the basic founding principles recognized in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal;

(2) acknowledges the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and Jim Crow;

(3) apologizes to African Americans on behalf of the people of the United States, for the wrongs committed against them and their ancestors who suffered under slavery and Jim Crow; and

(4) expresses its commitment to rectify the lingering consequences of the misdeeds committed against African Americans under slavery and Jim Crow and to stop the occurrence of human rights violations in the future.

Attest:

Clerk.

APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED *MOTU PROPRIO*

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF
FRANCIS

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued*Motu Proprio*, I establish that:

1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

b) crimes referred to:

- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing *Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters*;

- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing *Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code*;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.

3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed *"public officials"*:

a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.

c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even *de facto* manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the *Judicial Order of Vatican City State* remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

*Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 2013**, the first of my Pontificate.*

FRANCISCUS

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The Holy See

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS POPE FRANCIS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE WORLD DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 2015

NO LONGER SLAVES, BUT BROTHERS AND SISTERS

1. At the beginning of this New Year, which we welcome as God's gracious gift to all humanity, I offer heartfelt wishes of peace to every man and woman, to all the world's peoples and nations, to heads of state and government, and to religious leaders. In doing so, I pray for an end to wars, conflicts and the great suffering caused by human agency, by epidemics past and present, and by the devastation wrought by natural disasters. I pray especially that, on the basis of our common calling to cooperate with God and all people of good will for the advancement of harmony and peace in the world, we may resist the temptation to act in a manner unworthy of our humanity.

In my Message for Peace last year, I spoke of "the desire for a full life… which includes a longing for fraternity which draws us to fellowship with others and enables us to see them not as enemies or rivals, but as brothers and sisters to be accepted and embraced".[1] Since we are by nature relational beings, meant to find fulfilment through interpersonal relationships inspired by justice and love, it is fundamental for our human development that our dignity, freedom and autonomy be acknowledged and respected. Tragically, the growing scourge of man's exploitation by man gravely damages the life of communion and our calling to forge interpersonal relations marked by respect, justice and love. This abominable phenomenon, which leads to contempt for the fundamental rights of others and to the suppression of their freedom and dignity, takes many forms. I would like briefly to consider these, so that, in the light of God's word, we can consider all men and women "no longer slaves, but brothers and sisters".

Listening to God's plan for humanity

2. The theme I have chosen for this year's message is drawn from Saint Paul's letter to Philemon, in which the Apostle asks his co-worker to welcome Onesimus, formerly Philemon's slave, now a Christian and, therefore, according to Paul, worthy of being considered a brother. The Apostle of the Gentiles writes: "Perhaps this is why he was parted from you for a while, that you might have him back for ever, no longer as a slave but more than a slave, as a beloved brother" (vv. 15-16). Onesimus became Philemon's brother when he became a Christian. Conversion to Christ, the

1:3) which generates fraternity as the fundamental bond of family life and the basis of life in society.

In the Book of Genesis (cf. 1:27-28), we read that God made man male and female, and blessed them so that they could increase and multiply. He made Adam and Eve parents who, in response to God's command to be fruitful and multiply, brought about the first fraternity, that of Cain and Abel. Cain and Abel were brothers because they came forth from the same womb. Consequently they had the same origin, nature and dignity as their parents, who were created in the image and likeness of God.

But fraternity also embraces variety and differences between brothers and sisters, even though they are linked by birth and are of the same nature and dignity. As brothers and sisters, therefore, all people are in relation with others, from whom they differ, but with whom they share the same origin, nature and dignity. In this way, fraternity constitutes the network of relations essential for the building of the human family created by God.

Tragically, between the first creation recounted in the Book of Genesis and the new birth in Christ whereby believers become brothers and sisters of the "first-born among many brethren" (Rom 8:29), there is the negative reality of sin, which often disrupts human fraternity and constantly disfigures the beauty and nobility of our being brothers and sisters in the one human family. It was not only that Cain could not stand Abel; he killed him out of envy and, in so doing, committed the first fratricide. "Cain's murder of Abel bears tragic witness to his radical rejection of their vocation to be brothers. Their story (cf. Gen 4:1-16) brings out the difficult task to which all men and women are called, to live as one, each taking care of the other".[2]

This was also the case with Noah and his children (cf. Gen 9:18-27). Ham's disrespect for his father Noah drove Noah to curse his insolent son and to bless the others, those who honoured him. This created an inequality between brothers born of the same womb.

In the account of the origins of the human family, the sin of estrangement from God, from the father figure and from the brother, becomes an expression of the refusal of communion. It gives rise to a culture of enslavement (cf. Gen 9:25-27), with all its consequences extending from generation to generation: rejection of others, their mistreatment, violations of their dignity and fundamental rights, and institutionalized inequality. Hence, the need for constant conversion to the Covenant, fulfilled by Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, in the confidence that "where sin increased, grace abounded all the more… through Jesus Christ" (Rom 5:20-21). Christ, the beloved Son (cf. Mt 3:17), came to reveal the Father's love for humanity. Whoever hears the Gospel and responds to the call to conversion becomes Jesus' "brother, sister and mother" (Mt 12:50), and thus an adopted son of his Father (cf. Eph 1:5).

One does not become a Christian, a child of the Father and a brother or sister in Christ, as the result of an authoritative divine decree, without the exercise of personal freedom: in a word, without being freely converted to Christ. Becoming a child of God is necessarily linked to conversion: "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit" (Acts 2:38). All those who responded in faith and with their lives to Peter's preaching entered into the fraternity of the first Christian community (cf. 1 Pet 2:17; Acts 1:15-16, 6:3, 15:23): Jews and Greeks, slaves and free (cf. 1 Cor 12:13; Gal 3:28). Differing origins and social status did not diminish anyone's dignity or exclude anyone from belonging to the People of God. The Christian community is thus

a place of communion lived in the love shared among brothers and sisters (cf. Rom 12:10; 1 Thess 4:9; Heb 13:1; 1 Pet 1:22; 2 Pet 1:7).

All of this shows how the Good News of Jesus Christ, in whom God makes “all things new” (Rev 21:5),[3] is also capable of redeeming human relationships, including those between slaves and masters, by shedding light on what both have in common: adoptive sonship and the bond of brotherhood in Christ. Jesus himself said to his disciples: “No longer do I call you servants, for the servant does not know what his master is doing; but I have called you friends, for all that I have heard from my Father I have made known to you” (Jn 15:15).

The many faces of slavery yesterday and today

3. From time immemorial, different societies have known the phenomenon of man’s subjugation by man. There have been periods of human history in which the institution of slavery was generally accepted and regulated by law. This legislation dictated who was born free and who was born into slavery, as well as the conditions whereby a freeborn person could lose his or her freedom or regain it. In other words, the law itself admitted that some people were able or required to be considered the property of other people, at their free disposition. A slave could be bought and sold, given away or acquired, as if he or she were a commercial product.

Today, as the result of a growth in our awareness, slavery, seen as a crime against humanity,[4] has been formally abolished throughout the world. The right of each person not to be kept in a state of slavery or servitude has been recognized in international law as inviolable.

Yet, even though the international community has adopted numerous agreements aimed at ending slavery in all its forms, and has launched various strategies to combat this phenomenon, millions

of people today – children, women and men of all ages – are deprived of freedom and are forced to live in conditions akin to slavery.

I think of the many men and women labourers, including minors, subjugated in different sectors, whether formally or informally, in domestic or agricultural workplaces, or in the manufacturing or mining industry; whether in countries where labour regulations fail to comply with international norms and minimum standards, or, equally illegally, in countries which lack legal protection for workers’ rights.

I think also of the living conditions of many migrants who, in their dramatic odyssey, experience hunger, are deprived of freedom, robbed of their possessions, or undergo physical and sexual abuse. In a particular way, I think of those among them who, upon arriving at their destination after a gruelling journey marked by fear and insecurity, are detained in at times inhumane conditions. I think of those among them, who for different social, political and economic reasons, are forced to live clandestinely. My thoughts also turn to those who, in order to remain within the law, agree to disgraceful living and working conditions, especially in those cases where the laws of a nation create or permit a structural dependency of migrant workers on their employers, as, for example, when the legality of their residency is made dependent on their labour contract. Yes, I am thinking of “slave labour”.

I think also of persons forced into prostitution, many of whom are minors, as well as male and female sex slaves. I think of women forced into marriage, those sold for arranged marriages and

those bequeathed to relatives of their deceased husbands, without any right to give or withhold their consent.

Nor can I fail to think of all those persons, minors and adults alike, who are made objects of trafficking for the sale of organs, for recruitment as soldiers, for begging, for illegal activities such as the production and sale of narcotics, or for disguised forms of cross-border adoption.

Finally, I think of all those kidnapped and held captive by terrorist groups, subjected to their purposes as combatants, or, above all in the case of young girls and women, to be used as sex slaves. Many of these disappear, while others are sold several times over, tortured, mutilated or killed.

Some deeper causes of slavery

4. Today, as in the past, slavery is rooted in a notion of the human person which allows him or her to be treated as an object. Whenever sin corrupts the human heart and distances us from our Creator and our neighbours, the latter are no longer regarded as beings of equal dignity, as brothers or sisters sharing a common humanity, but rather as objects. Whether by coercion or deception, or by physical or psychological duress, human persons created in the image and likeness of God are deprived of their freedom, sold and reduced to being the property of others. They are treated as means to an end.

Alongside this deeper cause – the rejection of another person's humanity – there are other causes which help to explain contemporary forms of slavery. Among these, I think in the first place of poverty, underdevelopment and exclusion, especially when combined with a lack of access to education or scarce, even non-existent, employment opportunities. Not infrequently, the victims of human trafficking and slavery are people who look for a way out of a situation of extreme poverty; taken in by false promises of employment, they often end up in the hands of criminal networks which organize human trafficking. These networks are skilled in using modern means of communication as a way of luring young men and women in various parts of the world.

Another cause of slavery is corruption on the part of people willing to do anything for financial gain. Slave labour and human trafficking often require the complicity of intermediaries, be they law enforcement personnel, state officials, or civil and military institutions. "This occurs when money, and not the human person, is at the centre of an economic system. Yes, the person, made in the image of God and charged with dominion over all creation, must be at the centre of every social or economic system. When the person is replaced by mammon, a subversion of values occurs".[5]

Further causes of slavery include armed conflicts, violence, criminal activity and terrorism. Many people are kidnapped in order to be sold, enlisted as combatants, or sexually exploited, while others are forced to emigrate, leaving everything behind: their country, home, property, and even members of their family. They are driven to seek an alternative to these terrible conditions even at the risk of their personal dignity and their very lives; they risk being drawn into that vicious circle which makes them prey to misery, corruption and their baneful consequences.

A shared commitment to ending slavery

5. Often, when considering the reality of human trafficking, illegal trafficking of migrants and other acknowledged or unacknowledged forms of slavery, one has the impression that they occur within a context of general indifference.

Sadly, this is largely true. Yet I would like to mention the enormous and often silent efforts which have been made for many years by religious congregations, especially women's congregations, to provide support to victims. These institutes work in very difficult situations, dominated at times by violence, as they work to break the invisible chains binding victims to traffickers and exploiters. Those chains are made up of a series of links, each composed of clever psychological ploys which make the victims dependent on their exploiters. This is accomplished by blackmail and threats made against them and their loved ones, but also by concrete acts such as the confiscation of their identity documents and physical violence. The activity of religious congregations is carried out in three main areas: in offering assistance to victims, in working for their psychological and educational rehabilitation, and in efforts to reintegrate them into the society where they live or from which they have come.

This immense task, which calls for courage, patience and perseverance, deserves the appreciation of the whole Church and society. Yet, of itself, it is not sufficient to end the scourge of the exploitation of human persons. There is also need for a threefold commitment on the institutional level: to prevention, to victim protection and to the legal prosecution of perpetrators. Moreover, since criminal organizations employ global networks to achieve their goals, efforts to eliminate this phenomenon also demand a common and, indeed, a global effort on the part of various sectors of society.

States must ensure that their own legislation truly respects the dignity of the human person in the areas of migration, employment, adoption, the movement of businesses offshore and the sale of items produced by slave labour. There is a need for just laws which are centred on the human person, uphold fundamental rights and restore those rights when they have been violated. Such laws should also provide for the rehabilitation of victims, ensure their personal safety, and include effective means of enforcement which leave no room for corruption or impunity. The role of women in society must also be recognized, not least through initiatives in the sectors of culture and social communications.

Intergovernmental organizations, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity, are called to coordinate initiatives for combating the transnational networks of organized crime which oversee the trafficking of persons and the illegal trafficking of migrants. Cooperation is clearly needed at a number of levels, involving national and international institutions, agencies of civil society and the world of finance.

Businesses[6] have a duty to ensure dignified working conditions and adequate salaries for their employees, but they must also be vigilant that forms of subjugation or human trafficking do not find their way into the distribution chain. Together with the social responsibility of businesses, there is also the social responsibility of consumers. Every person ought to have the awareness that
"purchasing is always a moral – and not simply an economic – act".[7]

Organizations in civil society, for their part, have the task of awakening consciences and promoting whatever steps are necessary for combating and uprooting the culture of enslavement.

In recent years, the Holy See, attentive to the pain of the victims of trafficking and the voice of the religious congregations which assist them on their path to freedom, has increased its appeals to the international community for cooperation and collaboration between different agencies in putting an end to this scourge.[8] Meetings have also been organized to draw attention to the phenomenon of human trafficking and to facilitate cooperation between various agencies, including experts from the universities and international organizations, police forces from migrants' countries of origin, transit, or destination, and representatives of ecclesial groups which work with victims. It is my hope that these efforts will continue to expand in years to come.

Globalizing fraternity, not slavery or indifference

6. In her "proclamation of the truth of Christ's love in society",[9] the Church constantly engages in charitable activities inspired by the truth of the human person. She is charged with showing to all the path to conversion, which enables us to change the way we see our neighbours, to recognize in every other person a brother or sister in our human family, and to acknowledge his or her intrinsic dignity in truth and freedom. This can be clearly seen from the story of Josephine Bakhita, the saint originally from the Darfur region in Sudan who was kidnapped by slave-traffickers and sold to brutal masters when she was nine years old. Subsequently – as a result of painful experiences – she became a "free daughter of God" thanks to her faith, lived in religious consecration and in service to others, especially the most lowly and helpless. This saint, who lived at the turn of the twentieth century, is even today an exemplary witness of hope[10] for the many victims of slavery; she can support the efforts of all those committed to fighting against this "open wound on the body of contemporary society, a scourge upon the body of Christ". [11]

In the light of all this, I invite everyone, in accordance with his or her specific role and responsibilities, to practice acts of fraternity towards those kept in a state of enslavement. Let us ask ourselves, as individuals and as communities, whether we feel challenged when, in our daily lives, we meet or deal with persons who could be victims of human trafficking, or when we are tempted to select items which may well have been produced by exploiting others. Some of us, out of indifference, or financial reasons, or because we are caught up in our daily concerns, close our eyes to this. Others, however, decide to do something about it, to join civic associations or to practice small, everyday gestures – which have so much merit! – such as offering a kind word, a greeting or a smile. These cost us nothing but they can offer hope, open doors, and change the life of another person who lives clandestinely; they can also change our own lives with respect to this reality.

We ought to recognize that we are facing a global phenomenon which exceeds the competence of any one community or country. In order to eliminate it, we need a mobilization comparable in size to that of the phenomenon itself. For this reason I urgently appeal to all men and women of good will, and all those near or far, including the highest levels of civil institutions, who witness the scourge of contemporary slavery, not to become accomplices to this evil, not to turn away from the sufferings of our brothers and sisters, our fellow human beings, who are deprived of their freedom and dignity. Instead, may we have the courage to touch the suffering flesh of Christ,[12] revealed in the faces of those countless persons whom he calls "the least of these my brethren" (Mt 25:40, 45).

We know that God will ask each of us: What did you do for your brother? (cf. Gen 4:9-10). The globalization of indifference, which today burdens the lives of so many of our brothers and sisters, requires all of us to forge a new worldwide solidarity and fraternity capable of giving them new hope and helping them to advance with courage amid the problems of our time and the new

From the Vatican, 8 December 2014

FRANCISCUS

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[1] No. 1.

[2] Message for the 2014 World Day of Peace, 2.

[3] Cf. Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium, 11.

[4] Cf. Address to Delegates of the International Association of Penal Law, 23 October 2014: L'Osservatore Romano, 24 October 2014, p. 4.

[5] Address to Participants in the World Meeting of Popular Movements, 28 October 2014: L'Osservatore Romano, 29 October 2014, p. 7.

[6] Cf. PONTIFICAL COUNCIL FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE, Vocation of the Business Leader: A Reflection, 2013.

[7] BENEDICT XVI, Encyclical Letter Caritas in Veritate, 66.

[8] Cf. Message to Mr Guy Ryder, Director General of the International Labour Organization, on the occasion of the 103rd Session of the ILO, 22 May 2014: L'Osservatore Romano, 29 May 2014, p. 7.

[9] BENEDICT XVI, Encyclical Letter Caritas in Veritate, 5.

[10] "Through the knowledge of this hope she was 'redeemed', no longer a slave, but a free childof God. She understood what Paul meant when he reminded the Ephesians that previously they were without hope and without God in the world – without hope because without God" (BENEDICT XVI, Encyclical Letter Spe Salvi, 3).

[11] Address to Participants in the Second International Conference on Combating Human Trafficking: Church and Law Enforcement in Partnership, 10 April 2014: L'Osservatore Romano, 11 April 2014, p. 7; cf. Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium, 270.

[12] Cf. Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium, 24 and 270.

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AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

I

PREAMBLE

The member states of the Organization of American States (hereinafter the States),

RECOGNIZING:

That the rights of indigenous peoples are both essential and of historical significance to the present and future of the Americas;

The important presence in the Americas of indigenous peoples and their immense contribution to development, plurality, and cultural diversity, and reiterating our commitment to their economic and social well-being, as well as the obligation to respect their rights and cultural identity; and

That the existence of the indigenous cultures and peoples of the Americas is important to humanity;

HOLY SEE PRESS OFFICE
OFICINA DE PRENSA DE LA SANTA SEDE
BUREAU DE PRESSE DU SAINT-SIEGE
PRESSEAMT DES HEILIGEN STUHLS

BOLLETTINO

SALA STAMPA DELLA SANTA SEDE

The Pope greets representatives of Indigenous Peoples participating in the Third Forum held by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 15.02.2017

The following is Pope Francis' greeting, before this morning's general audience, to the participants in the Third Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum held by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which celebrates the fortieth anniversary of its foundation this year.

Dear Friends,

I am pleased to welcome you at the conclusion of the third Indigenous Peoples' Forum convened by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which this year is celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its foundation.

You have come together to identify ways of giving greater economic empowerment to indigenous peoples. I believe that the central issue is how to reconcile the right to development, both social and cultural, with the protection of the particular characteristics of indigenous peoples and their territories.

This is especially clear when planning economic activities which may interfere with indigenous cultures and their ancestral relationship to the earth. In this regard, the right to prior and informed consent should always prevail, as foreseen in Article 32 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Only then is it possible to guarantee peaceful cooperation between governing authorities and indigenous peoples, overcoming confrontation and conflict.

A second aspect concerns the development of guidelines and projects which take into account *indigenous identity, with particular attention to young people and women; not only considering* them, but including them. For governments this means recognising that indigenous communities are a part of the population to be appreciated and consulted, and whose full participation should be promoted at the local and national level.

IFAD can contribute effectively to this needed road map through its funding and expertise, keeping in mind that "a technological and economic development which does not leave in its wake a better world and an integrally higher quality of life cannot be considered progress" (Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'*, 194).

And you, in your traditions, in your culture – because what you bring to history is culture – live progress with a special care for the mother earth. In this moment, in which humanity is committing

a grave sin in not caring for the earth, I urge you to continue to bear witness to this; and do not allow new technologies – which are legitimate and good – but do not allow those which destroy the earth, which destroy the environment and the ecological balance, and which end up destroying the wisdom of peoples.

I offer you heartfelt thanks for your presence, and I ask the Almighty to bless your communities and to enlighten the work of all those responsible for governing IFAD.

General audience: hope does not disappoint

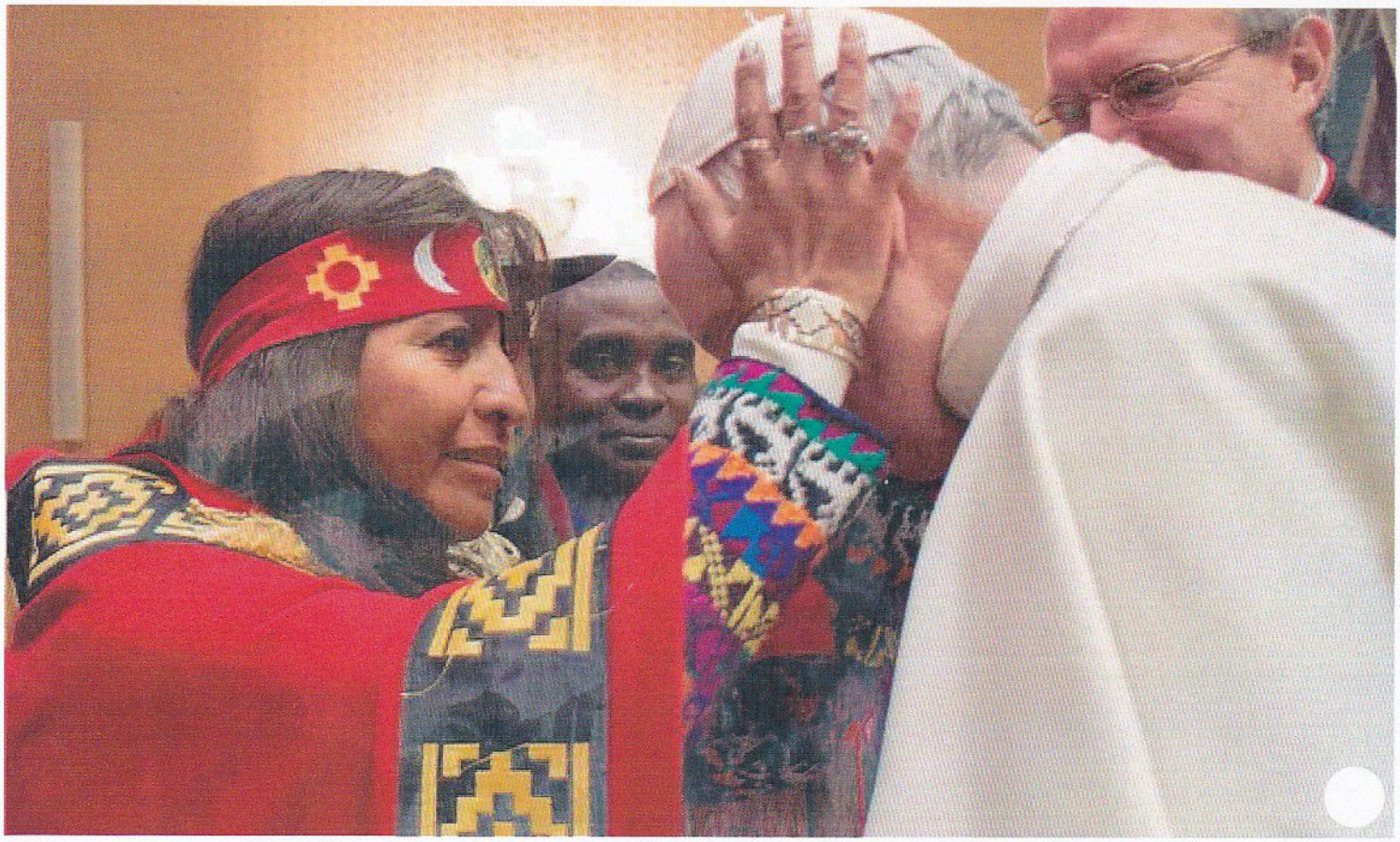
Greetings to pilgrims from various countries: memory of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, patrons of Europe

Briefing from the deputy director of the Holy See Press Office on the 18th meeting of the Council of Cardinals

Presentation of the third "Economy and Society" International Award of the "Centesimus Annus – Pro Pontifice" Foundation and the International Congress "Constructive Alternatives in an Era of Global Turmoil"

Other Pontifical Acts

The Guardian



Pope says indigenous people must have final say about their land

Francis echoes growing body of international law and standards on the right to 'prior and informed consent'

David Hill

Tue 21 Feb 2017 01.04 GMT

In the 15th century papal bulls promoted and provided legal justification for the conquest and theft of indigenous peoples' lands and resources worldwide - the consequences of which are still being felt today. The right to conquest in one such bull, the *Romanus Pontifex,* issued in the 1450s when Nicholas V was the Pope, was granted in perpetuity.

How times have changed. Last week, over 560 years later, Francis, the first Pope from Latin America, struck a rather different note - for indigenous peoples around the world, for land rights, for better environmental stewardship. He said publicly that indigenous peoples have the right to "prior and informed consent." In other words, nothing should happen on - or impact - their land, territories and resources unless they agree to it.

"I believe that the central issue is how to reconcile the right to development, both social and cultural, with the protection of the particular characteristics of indigenous peoples and their territories," said Francis, according to an English version of his speech released by the Vatican's press office.

"This is especially clear when planning economic activities which may interfere with indigenous cultures and their ancestral relationship to the earth," Francis went on. "In this regard, the right to prior and informed consent should always prevail, as foreseen in Article 32 of the [UN] Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Only then is it possible to guarantee peaceful cooperation between governing authorities and indigenous peoples, overcoming confrontation and conflict."

Francis was speaking to numerous indigenous representatives in Rome at the conclusion of the third Indigenous Peoples' Forum held by the UN's International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The UN's Declaration - non-legally-binding - was adopted 10 years ago. Article 32 says "states shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources."

Francis also told his audience "humanity is committing a grave sin in not caring for the earth", and urged them to resist new technologies which "destroy the earth, which destroy the environment and the ecological balance, and which end up destroying the wisdom of peoples." He called on governments to enable indigenous peoples to fully participate in developing "guidelines and projects", both locally and nationally.

Various mainstream media including the BBC, The Independent and the Washington Post interpreted Francis's speech as a comment, or an apparent comment, on the current Dakota Access Pipeline conflict in the US - almost as if that was the only conflict over indigenous peoples' land they were aware of. But what about everyone and everywhere else? Such interpretations were swiftly rejected by a Vatican spokesperson, who was reported as saying "there's no element in his words that would give us a clue to know if he was talking about any specific cases."

So what do some of those who were with Francis that day think of his speech? How significant was it?

Myrna Cunningham, a Miskita activist from Nicaragua and former Chairperson of the UN's Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, says the Pope was sending several main messages. These included the "need to reconcile the right to development with indigenous peoples' spiritual and cultural specificities and territories", and the importance of the UN Declaration and consent which was, she says, "in a way a response to indigenous demands."

"I expected a strong message but his position exceeded my expectations," Cunningham told the Guardian. "He is truly clear about the struggles of our people and an important voice to make our demands be heard."

Elifuraha Laltaika, from the Association for Law and Advocacy for Pastoralists in Tanzania, says it was a "timely wake-up call to governments."

"[His comments] come at time when, instead of scaling up, governments increasingly violate and look with suspicion at the minimum standards in the UN Declaration," he told the Guardian. "Without heeding Pope Francis's call, life would undoubtedly become more miserable for indigenous peoples than ever before. Greed towards extraction of hydrocarbons and minerals will open up additional fault-lines, heightening indigenous peoples' poverty and inability to deal with impacts of climate change and a myriad of other challenges."

For Alvaro Pop, a Maya Q'eqchi man from Guatemala, Francis's remarks demonstrate his ongoing commitment to indigenous peoples' rights.

"Indigenous peoples have been the guardians of their resources for centuries," says Pop, another former Chairperson of the UN's Permanent Forum. "Free, prior and informed consent is one of the most important issues of the 21st century. The Pope's comments are truly significant."

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, a Kankanaey Igorot woman from the Philippines and now the UN's Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, says Francis's comments illustrate his "understanding of the importance" of implementing the UN Declaration.

"His view that a bigger chance of overcoming confrontation and conflict between indigenous peoples and governing authorities can be achieved if prior and informed consent is respected echoes what many indigenous peoples have always stated," Tauli-Corpuz told the Guardian.

Les Malezer, from Australia, describes it as "gratifying" that the Pope took such a "strong stance" on the need to respect indigenous peoples' rights, and says he took the opportunity to raise with him the "Doctrine of Discovery" - the international legal concept grounded in the 15th century papal bulls.

"Each person in our audience had the opportunity to say a very few words to the Pope as he came around the room," Malezer, from Queensland, told the Guardian. "I asked the Pope to continue to review the Doctrine of Discovery which was followed by many instances of genocide of indigenous peoples and the taking of their lands. Also I requested the Catholic Church seek to raise awareness worldwide of the situation and rights of indigenous peoples."

In asserting indigenous peoples' right to consent, Francis was echoing - and giving sustenance to - a growing body of international law and jurisprudence binding on governments, and guidelines, principles or operating procedures adopted by some financial institutions, UN agencies and private sector groups. According to a 2013 report by UN-REDD on the international legal basis for what is known as "FPIC" - free, prior and informed consent - "More than 200 States have ratified numerous international and regional treaties and covenants that expressly provide for, or are now interpreted to recognise, a State duty and obligation to obtain FPIC where the circumstances so warrant."

As the crisis escalates...

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This should help you understand how our laws are being made and who is making them! ASK YOUR SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN AND STATE LEGISLATORS IF THEY ARE AWARE OF THESE FACTS.

The following statement was made by Mr. Carl B. Rix of Milwaukee, former president of the American Bar Association, before a Senate subcommittee which was hearing testimony on the proposed Bricker Amendment. It was entered into the House Record by Hon. Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin, on May 11,1955.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (page A3220)

Statement of Carl B. Rix, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

I appear in favor of the amendments.

Congress is no longer bound by its constitutional system of delegated powers. Its only test is under the obligatory power to promote human rights in these fields of endeavor: Civil, political, economic, social and cultural. These are found in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, a ratified and approved treaty. They are being promoted in all parts of the world by the United Nations.

Congress may now legislate as an uninhibited body with no shackles of delegated powers under the Constitution. Our entire system of a government of delegated powers of Congress has been changed to a system of undelegated powers without amendment by the people of the United States.

The authority for these statements is found in a volume entitled Constitution of the United States of America, Annotated, issued in 1953, prepared under the direction of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States and under the chairmanship of Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton, aided by the legal staff of the Library of Congress. This is the conclusion on page 427 of the Annotations: "In a word, the treaty power cannot purport to amend the Constitution by adding to the list of Congress' enumerated powers, but having acted, the consequence will often be that it has provided Congress with an opportunity to enact measures which, independently of a treaty, Congress could not pass, and the only question that can be raised as to such measures will be whether they are 'necessary and proper' measures for the carrying of the treaty in question into operation."

It will be noted that one of the principal cases cited is that of the Migratory Bird case.

These conclusions are those also of a committee of the New York State Bar Association, of which former Attorney General Mitchell and Mr. John W. Davis were prominent members.

Now, for some practical illustration of new-found powers under

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70. Racial/Ethnic Codes

In compliance with Department of Commerce Statistical Policy Directive 15, the Office of Personnel Management developed minority group designator codes to standardize the race and ethnic data collected by federal agencies. The collection of this data is provided for in 29 C.F.R. § 1613.302.

Effective January 1, 1981, the codes are:

A. American Indian or Alaskan Native;

B. Asian or Pacific Islander;

C. Black, not of Hispanic Origin;

D. Hispanic;

E. White, not of Hispanic Origin;

F. Not Hispanic in Puerto Rico; and

G. Employees in Guam or Hawaii.

To facilitate the collection of the data, OPM also developed Standard Form 181 (SF-181), Race and National Origin Identification. Copies are available through normal GSA supply channels.

A SF-181 must be completed by all new employees. The form should be forwarded to the Personnel Management staff with other required entrance-on-duty paperwork.

Employees must be informed that the collection of this information is mandatory and is subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974. If an employee does not want to complete the SF-181 when he or she enters on duty, the code which appropriately describes the individual should be determined by visual survey and a copy of the form submitted for him/her.

[cited in USAM 3-5.130]

‹ 69. EEOC Responsibilities up 72. Responsibilities of the Complainant ›